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     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 09:19:09 ON 01 FEB 2001)

     FILE 'HCAPLUS, BIOSIS, MEDLINE, EMBASE, SCISEARCH, LIFESCI, JICST-EPLUS,
     WPIDS' ENTERED AT 09:19:37 ON 01 FEB 2001
L1            23 S STEMMLER I?/AU
L2           222 S BRECHT A?/AU
L3           538 S GAUGLITZ G?/AU
L4            23 S STEINWAND M?/AU
L5             2 S L1 AND L2 AND L3 AND L4
L6           626 S L1-L5
L7           104 S L6 AND ANALYTE
L8         16963 S ANALYTE(4A)(DETN OR DETERMIN? OR ANALY? OR DETECT?)
L9            30 S L7 AND L8
L10           31 S L5 OR L9
L11           13 DUP REMOV L10 (18 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d 1-13 bib abs
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L11 ANSWER 1 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS DUPLICATE 1
AN 2000:534904 HCAPLUS
DN 133:117171
TI Method for fluorometric detection in heterogeneous phase affinity assays using microtiterplates
IN **Stemmler, Ivo; Brecht, Andreas; Gauglitz, Gunter; Steinwand, Michael**
PA Bodenseewerk Perkin-Elmer G.m.b.H., Germany
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 17 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA German
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 1024363	A2	20000802	EP 2000-101102	20000120
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
	DE 19903576	A1	20000831	DE 1999-19903576	19990129
	JP 2000221192	A2	20000811	JP 2000-22736	20000131
PRAI	DE 1999-19903576		19990129		

AB The invention concerns a method for detecting fluorescence signals from one phase of heterogeneous phase affinity assays that are carried out in microtiter/nanotiterplates with immobilized probes; after the reaction the fluorescence is measured in the liq. phase; interference from the solid phase can be eliminated with quenching materials. The method eliminates washing steps during the assay. This detection is applied for immunoassays and nucleic acid hybridization assays; it enables to work in vols. < 1 .mu.L.

L11 ANSWER 2 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS DUPLICATE 2
AN 2000:290999 HCAPLUS
DN 132:312492
TI Sensing of volatile organic compounds using a simplified reflectometric interference spectroscopy setup
AU Reichl, D.; Krage, R.; Krummel, C.; **Gauglitz, G.**
CS Institut fur Physikalische und Theoretische Chemie, Eberhardt-Karls-Universitat Tubingen, Tubingen, D-72076, Germany
SO Appl. Spectrosc. (2000), 54(4), 583-586
CODEN: APSPA4; ISSN: 0003-7028
PB Society for Applied Spectroscopy
DT Journal
LA English
AB A simplified optical sensor system is presented using the principle of reflectometric interference spectroscopy (RIfS) for monitoring org. solvent vapors in air. The shift of the interference pattern caused by a change of the optical thickness of a sensitive layer, due to the influence of **analyte**, is investigated. The interference pattern is detected by only 4 wavelengths, in contrast to the system described formerly, which detects the same spectral range with a diode-array spectrometer. With the use of a direct light path between the light-emitting diodes (LEDs), transducer, and detector, no fiber-optic light guides are required. The advantages and requirements of the new optical and electronic setup as well as several applications in gas sensing are discussed with respect to the limits of **detection** for some **analytes**.
RE.CNT 16
RE
(1) Arnold, M; Anal Chem 1992, V64, P1015A HCAPLUS
(7) Kraus, G; Chemom Intell Lab Syst 1995, V30, P211 HCAPLUS
(9) Kraus, G; Fresenius' J Anal Chem 1992, V344, P153 HCAPLUS
(12) Nopper, D; Fresenius' J Anal Chem 1998, V362, P114 HCAPLUS
(14) Spaeth, K; Fresenius' J Anal Chem 1997, V357, P292 HCAPLUS
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 3 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS DUPLICATE 3
AN 1997:414159 HCAPLUS
DN 127:119125
TI Chiral discrimination using piezoelectric and optical gas sensors
AU Bodenhofer, K.; Hierlemann, A.; Seemann, J.; **Gauglitz, G.**; Koppenhoefer, B.; Gopel, W.
CS Inst. Physical Theoretical Chem., Centre Interface Analysis Sensors, Univ. Tubingen, Tubingen, D-72076, Germany
SO Nature (London) (1997), 387(6633), 577-580
CODEN: NATUAS; ISSN: 0028-0836
PB Macmillan Magazines
DT Journal
LA English
AB Odor perception in humans can sometimes discriminate different enantiomers of a chiral compd., such as limonene. Chiral discrimination represents one of the greatest challenges in attempts to devise selective and sensitive gas sensors. The importance of such discrimination for pharmacol. is clear, as the physiol. effect of enantiomers of drugs and other biol. active mols. may differ significantly. Here we describe two different sensor systems that are capable of recognizing different enantiomers and of qual. monitoring the enantiomeric compn. of amino-acid derivs. and lactates in the gas phase. One sensor detects changes in mass, owing to binding of the compd. being **analyzed** (the '**analyte**'), by thickness shear-mode resonance; the other detects changes in the thickness of a surface layer by reflectometric interference spectroscopy. Both devices use the two enantiomers of a chiral polymeric receptor, and offer rapid online detection of chiral species with high selectivity.

L11 ANSWER 4 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS DUPLICATE 4
AN 1997:424428 HCAPLUS
DN 127:170868
TI Affinity characterization of monoclonal and recombinant antibodies for multianalyte detection with an optical transducer
AU Piehler, Jacob; **Brecht, Andreas**; Giersch, Thomas; Kramer, Karl; Hock, Bertold; **Gauglitz, Guenter**
CS Universitaet Tuebingen, Institut fuer Physikalische und Theoretische Chemie, Auf der Morgenstelle 8, D-72076, Tubingen, Germany
SO Sens. Actuators, B (1997), B39(1-3), 432-437
CODEN: SABCEB; ISSN: 0925-4005
PB Elsevier
DT Journal
LA English
AB The selectivity of immunoassay is limited by the cross-reactivity of antibodies to structurally related **analytes**. This becomes a drawback for applications that require discrimination of slightly different **analytes**. An approach to overcoming this problem is the application of antibody arrays that show differences in their affinity patterns. The authors have studied this method using systematic modeling of multianalyte systems based on test-independent affinity parameters. A model system of anti-s-triazine antibodies and s-triazine derivs. was studied. The immunoassay is carried out in an indirect test format using an optical transducer for label-free monitoring of antibody binding at an immobilized hapten. The concn. of free antibody in equil. with the **analyte** is probed in a flow-through system. This format allows simple modeling of the response and assessment of the affinity const. from the calibration curve. The affinity patterns of five monoclonal antibodies and a recombinant single-chain fragment with respect to five s-triazine derivs. are detd. by this method. An array of three antibodies is selected and the response pattern to mixts. of three **analytes detd**. Measured and calcd. pattern correspond in principle, but systematic deviations are obsd. due to the perturbation of equil. during detection. The correlation of the true **analyte** concn. and the **analyte** concns. predicted from the signal pattern using the affinity consts. strongly depend on the selectivity and the affinity of the antibodies.

L11 ANSWER 5 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS DUPLICATE 5
AN 1997:76168 HCAPLUS
DN 126:156116
TI Assessment of affinity constants by rapid solid phase detection of equilibrium binding in a flow system
AU Piehler, Jacob; **Brecht, Andreas**; Giersch, Thomas; Hock, Bertold; **Gauglitz, Guenter**
CS Institut fuer Physikalische und Theoretische Chemie, Auf der Morgenstelle 8, D-72076, Tubingen, Germany
SO J. Immunol. Methods (1997), 201(2), 189-206
CODEN: JIMMBG; ISSN: 0022-1759
PB Elsevier
DT Journal
LA English
AB We present a method for the detn. of affinity consts. based on equil. binding between an **analyte** and an antibody in liq. phase by a heterogeneous phase detection scheme. Equil. concn. of free antibody binding sites was probed kinetically by direct optical detection of specific binding to an immobilized **analyte** deriv. The addnl. binding signal due to dissocn. of the **analyte**-antibody complex during **detection** was minimized by the use of fast flow-through conditions. The concn. of free antibody binding sites was titrated by adding increasing **analyte** concns. The affinity const. was derived from the titrn. curve by a non-linear least square fit of a model function. The affinity of monoclonal triazine antibodies to several s-triazine pesticides and a relevant metabolite was investigated. Kinetic detn. of equil. concn. of free binding sites was carried out by reflectometric interference spectroscopy (RIfS) using flow injection anal. The capabilities of the model were investigated using different **analyte**-antibody pairs and various antibody concns. Both bivalent IgG and monovalent Fab fragments were used to compare different binding models. The applied model corresponds well to the titrn. curves for affinity consts. of 107 M-1 and higher. For lower affinity consts. significant deviations due to dissocn. of the **analyte**-antibody complex during **detection** were obsd.

L11 ANSWER 6 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS DUPLICATE 6
AN 1995:970871 HCAPLUS
DN 124:4169
TI Affinity **Detection** of Low Molecular Weight **Analytes**
AU Piehler, Jacob; **Brecht, Andreas; Gauglitz, Guenter**
CS Institute for Physical and Theoretical Chemistry, University of Tuebingen,
Tuebingen, D-72076, Germany
SO Anal. Chem. (1996), 68(1), 139-43
CODEN: ANCHAM; ISSN: 0003-2700
DT Journal
LA English
AB The authors report attempts to detect directly the binding of a low-mol.-wt. substance to a protein-binding site. An optical transducer based on reflectometric interference spectroscopy (RIFS) was used to detect the binding of biotin (244 g/mol) to a thin silica film surface coated with streptavidin. RIFS allows measurement to changes in the optical thickness of thin transparent films with high resoln. During immobilization of streptavidin, an increase in layer thickness of about 5 nm was detected. Subsequent incubation with biotin (4 .mu.M) resulted in a thickness increase of about 70 pm. Repeated incubation with biotin gave no further increase in layer thickness. The lowest biotin concn. showing significant effects was 40 nM. Incubation with benzoic acid (40 .mu.M) gave no thickness change. The setup allowed significant detection of thickness increases of 2 pm and above. Therefore, the thickness effects obsd. in the study could be unambiguously and clearly identified.

L11 ANSWER 7 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS DUPLICATE 7
AN 1995:722411 HCAPLUS
DN 123:186957
TI Multi-**analyte** immunoassays application to environmental **analysis**
AU **Brecht, A.**; Abuknesha, R.
CS Tuebingen, Germany
SO Trends Anal. Chem. (1995), 14(7), 361-71
CODEN: TTAEDJ; ISSN: 0165-9936
DT Journal; General Review
LA English
AB A review, with 40 refs. The demanding requirements for a practical screening technol. for toxic org. chems., particularly in the aquatic environment, are not at present met by any of the available procedures. Recent advances in nonenvironment target application areas indicate that immunochem.-based simultaneous multi-anal. capabilities are feasible. Simunalysis - the simultaneous **detection** of a plurality of **analytes** by immunochem. techniques - would answer many of the requirements of pollution monitoring services. Simunalysis will be of immense value where the emphasis is on simplicity, avoidance of sample treatment, speed, sensitivity, a high degree of automation and acceptable cost. The authors review published literature on multi-anal. and discuss likely ways ahead for the design and development of Simunalysis systems for environmental applications.

L11 ANSWER 8 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS DUPLICATE 8
AN 1994:330628 HCAPLUS
DN 120:330628
TI Low-molecular-weight **analytes** in water by spectral interferometry using a competitive immunoassay
AU Lang, G.; **Brecht, A.; Gauglitz, G.**
CS Inst. Phys. Theor. Chem., Univ. Tuebingen, Tuebingen, D-72076, Germany
SO Fresenius' J. Anal. Chem. (1994), 348(8-9), 602-5
CODEN: FJACES; ISSN: 0937-0633
DT Journal
LA English
AB The optical detection principle of reflectometric interference spectroscopy (RIFS) was applied to the immunol. **detection** of low mol. wt. **analytes**. Dinitrophenol/anti-Dinitrophenol was used as a model system for pesticide detection. The spectrometric principle allowed sensitive detn. of small changes in the thickness of a thin film caused by the reaction of an antigen and its antibody. Changes in optical thickness correlate with the **analyte**'s concn. Time resolved measurements allow dynamic monitoring of the antigen-antibody interaction. Detection limits currently achieved are in the ppb-range.

L11 ANSWER 9 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1999:350943 HCAPLUS
DN 131:151303
TI Sensitivity enhancement of transducers for total internal reflection fluorescence
AU Klotz, Albrecht; Barzen, C.; **Brecht, Andreas**; Harris, Richard D.; Quigley, G. R.; Wilkinson, James S.; **Gauglitz, Guenter**
CS Inst. Physical Chem., Eberhard-Karls-Univ. Tuebingen, Tuebingen, Germany
SO Proc. SPIE-Int. Soc. Opt. Eng. (1999), 3620(Integrated Optics Devices III), 345-354
CODEN: PSISDG; ISSN: 0277-786X
PB SPIE-The International Society for Optical Engineering
DT Journal
LA English
AB We have developed, modeled and optimized optical transducers for total internal reflection fluorescence (TIRF). The transducers are part of a compact and rugged immuno-anal. instrument designed for simultaneous **detection** of up to six **analytes** in aquatic samples (e.g. atrazine and 2,4-D). Binding inhibition assays, using Cy5.5 labeled antibodies to **detect** the target **analytes**, were carried out. Calibration curves with mid-points of tests <1 .mu.g/l and detection limits <0.1 .mu.g/l were achieved. As transducer either ion exchanged integrated optical channel waveguides or planar multimode slab waveguides were employed. The transducer performance was significantly enhanced by incorporating thin high index films at the waveguide surface and by applying high refractive index solns. in the superstrate. Peak signal enhancement factors of more than ten were obsd. and an increase in signal to noise ratio by a factor of more than four were achieved. Strong polarization dependent effects on the enhancement by high index films were found both theor. and exptl.
RE.CNT 17
RE
(1) Bjarnason, B; Anal Chim Acta 1997, V347, P111 HCAPLUS
(2) Cush, R; Biosens & Bioselecton 1993, V8, P347 HCAPLUS
(8) Herron, J; SPIE Proceedings series 1885 1993, P28 HCAPLUS
(9) Lang, G; Fres J Anal Chem 1996, V354, P857 HCAPLUS
(12) Piehler, J; Appl Opt 1997, V36(25), P6554 HCAPLUS
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 10 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1999:239251 HCAPLUS
DN 130:316297
TI Waveguide immunofluorescence sensor for water pollution analysis
AU Harris, R. D.; Quigley, G. R.; Wilkinson, J. S.; Klotz, A.; Barzen, C.; **Brecht, A.**; **Gauglitz, G.**; Abukneshac, R. A.
CS Optoelectronics Research Centre, Southampton University, UK
SO Proc. SPIE-Int. Soc. Opt. Eng. (1998), 3539(Chemical Microsensors and Applications), 27-35
CODEN: PSISDG; ISSN: 0277-786X
PB SPIE-The International Society for Optical Engineering
DT Journal
LA English
AB A regenerable channel waveguide fluorescence sensor for environmental monitoring is reported. The sensor was characterized as a detector of the pesticide 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid. A binding inhibition assay, using fluorescent Cy5.5 dye-labeled antibodies, was monitored at the modified surface of the glass waveguide to **detect** the target **analyte**. Three calibration curves were detd. and averaged. The averaged calibration curve has a mid-point of 0.68 ppb and a calcd. detection limit of 0.28 ppb. Incorporation of a 20-nm thick tantalum pentoxide film at the waveguide surface enhanced the peak fluorescence signal by a factor of .apprx.6 compared with an uncoated sensor. Due to the high optical field strengths at the surface of the waveguide, which is .apprx.10 .mu.m wide, significant photobleaching of the dye mols. occurs. The rate of photobleaching will be reduced if the power d. of the excitation radiation at the surface of the waveguide is reduced, offering the potential for enhanced device sensitivity. It is demonstrated that this may be achieved, without reducing the total power, by broadening the 10-.mu.m wide optical waveguide through a tapered region to a final width in excess of 50 .mu.m. A distinct advantage of this broadening is to improve the signal to noise ratio of the sensor as the no. of bound fluorophores at the waveguide surface increases linearly with the waveguide width. Theor. modeling of tapered waveguides, using a com. beam propagation method package, indicated that the peak field intensity of radiation in the 10 .mu.m guide may be reduced by 85% if the guide is broadened through a taper to a final width of 50 .mu.m.
RE.CNT 13
RE
(1) Bester, K; Marine Pollution Bulletin 1993, V26, P423 HCAPLUS
(2) Brecht, A; Analytica Chimica Acta 1995, V311, P289 HCAPLUS
(3) Fattinger, C; Biosensors and Bioelectronics 1993, V8, P99 HCAPLUS
(4) Goddard, N; Analyst 1994, V119, P583 HCAPLUS
(5) Heideman, R; Sensors and Actuators B 1993, V10, P209 HCAPLUS
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 11 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1997:89240 HCAPLUS
DN 126:141546
TI Reflectometric interference spectroscopy for direct affinity sensing
AU **Brecht, A.; Gauglitz, G.**
CS Inst. Physikalische Theoretische Chemie, Unov. Tuebingen, Tuebingen, D-72076, Germany
SO EXS (1997), 81(Frontiers in Biosensorics II), 1-16
CODEN: EXSEE7; ISSN: 1023-294X
PB Birkhaeuser
DT Journal; General Review
LA English
AB A review with many refs. on mol. recognition by non covalent interaction as a key importance not only in fundamental biochem., but also in affinity-based anal. In typical affinity assays labeled compds. are used for detection of assay response. In contrast, the label-free detection of mol. interaction allows a more straightforward approach to binding detection, simplified test schemes, and addnl. information about kinetic characteristics of the interaction. Optical techniques are particularly useful in direct affinity detection. One approach, based on white light interferometry is discussed in detail. This technique monitors the change in thickness of surface-bound layers of biol. material by white light interference. Applications are given from quant. **detection** of high mol. wt. **analytes**, **detection** of low mol. wt. **analytes** in a competitive test scheme, direct **detection** of low mol. wt. **analytes** with immobilized receptors, investigation f interaction kinetics, and thermodn. anal. of binding equil. Finally, an outlook with respect to low-cost bioanal. systems and high throughput screening applications is given, comparing various transducers and demonstrating advantages of label-free detection.

L11 ANSWER 12 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1996:53591 HCAPLUS
DN 124:169871
TI Multi-**analyte determination** with a direct optical multi-antibody detection system
AU Piehler, Jacob; **Brecht, Andreas**; Kramer, Karl; Hock, Bertold; **Gauglitz, Guenter**
CS Institut fur Physikalische und Theoretische Chemie, Universitat Tubingen, Tuebingen, D-72076, Germany
SO Proc. SPIE-Int. Soc. Opt. Eng. (1995), 2504(Environmental Monitoring and Hazardous Waste Site Remediation, 1995), 185-94
CODEN: PSISDG; ISSN: 0277-786X
DT Journal
LA English
AB Discrimination of structurally similar **analytes** by immunoassay is limited by antibody cross reactivity. Using a plurality of cross-reacting antibody species allows increased selectivity by application of pattern recognition methods. We present a detailed characterization of an array of monoclonal antibodies which allows anal. modeling of the performance of an antibody array in a multi-**analyte** system. Such well defined antibody arrays give the possibility for the systematical optimization for immunoassay applications. Affinity characterization is carried out in a simple test format: After equil. binding of antibody and **analyte**, unoccupied antibody is quantified by an optical transducer. The test result reflects directly the resp. affinity consts. for different **analytes**. A set of three monoclonal antibodies was characterized with respect to their affinity to five different triazines which play an important role in water contamination. The affinities were compared with results obtained by direct enzyme immunoassay. The anal. performance of the antibody array was modelled by using the affinity consts. detd. from the calibration curve.

L11 ANSWER 13 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1992:165203 HCAPLUS
DN 116:165203
TI Optical sensors do they require a computer?
AU **Gauglitz, G.**
CS Inst. Phys. Theor. Chem., Tuebingen, W-7400, Germany
SO Software Dev. Chem. 5, Proc. Workshop "Comput. Chem.", 5th (1991), 139-50.
Editor(s): Gmehling, Juergen. Publisher: Springer, Berlin, Germany.
CODEN: 57PPAU
DT Conference; General Review
LA English
AB Recently, optical sensors have generated increasing interest in application and research. In principle, they are considered to **detect** selectively compds. in **analyte** mixts. by their specific activity of the chems. or biochems. in the sensor head. But, evidently this requirement cannot be fulfilled at the moment. For this reason, in addn. to the use of microprocessors for the automation of the sensor measurement, computers have to be used in the evaluation of data to increase selectivity by the use of sensor arrays and methods of multicomponent anal. and pattern recognition, resp. The necessity of computers in the physico-chem. characterization of the sensor material, in the process control, and in the data evaluation is demonstrated. Furthermore, some examples of sensors based on fiber optics and interferometric detection principles as well as waveguide applications are discussed. A review with 24 refs.

L11 ANSWER 1 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS DUPLICATE 1
AN 2000:534904 HCAPLUS
DN 133:117171
TI Method for fluorometric detection in heterogeneous phase affinity assays using microtiterplates
IN **Stemmler, Ivo; Brecht, Andreas; Gauglitz, Gunter; Steinwand, Michael**
PA Bodenseewerk Perkin-Elmer G.m.b.H., Germany
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 17 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA German
IC ICM G01N033-53
ICS G01N033-543; C12Q001-68; G01N033-58; B01L003-00
CC 9-5 (Biochemical Methods)
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 1024363	A2	20000802	EP 2000-101102	20000120
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
	DE 19903576	A1	20000831	DE 1999-19903576	19990129
	JP 2000221192	A2	20000811	JP 2000-22736	20000131
PRAI	DE 1999-19903576		19990129		

AB The invention concerns a method for detecting fluorescence signals from one phase of heterogeneous phase affinity assays that are carried out in microtiter/nanotiterplates with immobilized probes; after the reaction the fluorescence is measured in the liq. phase; interference from the solid phase can be eliminated with quenching materials. The method eliminates washing steps during the assay. This detection is applied for immunoassays and nucleic acid hybridization assays; it enables to work in vols. < 1 .mu.L.
ST fluorometry microtiterplate immunoassay hybridization heterogeneous phase detection
IT Fluorescence quenching
Fluorescent indicators
Fluorometry
Immobilization, biochemical
Immunoassay
Laser fluorometry
Microtiter plates
Nucleic acid hybridization
Washing
(method for fluorometric detection in heterogeneous phase affinity assays using microtiterplates)
IT Antibodies
Probes (nucleic acid)
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(method for fluorometric detection in heterogeneous phase affinity assays using microtiterplates)
IT 7440-22-4, Silver, uses 7440-57-5, Gold, uses
RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
(fluorescence quenching material; method for fluorometric detection in

heterogeneous phase affinity assays using microtiterplates)

IT 1912-24-9D, Atrazine, deriv.
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(method for fluorometric detection in heterogeneous phase affinity assays using microtiterplates)